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them into the first division, notably Münster, Strassburg and Göttingen.

Of the 57,398 matriculated students, 2,853 were registered in Protestant theology, 1,770 in Catholic theology, 11,632 in law, 13,870 in medicine, and 27,273 in the faculty of philosophy. In addition there were 3,824 male auditors and 1,739 female auditors. In addition to the female auditors there were 2,796 matriculated women in attendance, as against 2,551 during the summer semester of 1911; 2,126 of these were registered under the faculty of philosophy, 600 in medicine, 65 in law and 5 in theology.

Of the 57,398 matriculated students, 52,435 came from Germany, while 4,417 came from other European countries, 338 from America, 175 from Asia, 28 from Africa and 5 from Australia. The largest delegations from European countries hailed from Russia (2,211), Austria (842), Switzerland (341), Roumania (166), Great Britain and Ireland (160), Bulgaria (153) and Greece (98). Berlin attracts by far the largest number of foreign students, namely, 1,536, being followed by Munich (752), Leipzig (697), Halle (320), Heidelberg (215), Königsberg (203), Göttingen (172) and Breslau (160).

R. TOMBO, JR.

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*THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS*

THE University of Illinois undertook some years ago in the city of Chicago an experiment in the work of medical education. As it had received no grant from the legislature for the erection of a plant, it leased the buildings, ground and equipment necessary for the use of a medical school from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of Chicago. The rental paid for this property was very reasonable, not exceeding, in fact, the fixed charges of the plant, counting in the interest on the mortgages and bonds and the requirements of the sinking fund. The school has been conducted for some fifteen years under this general arrangement, with details varied from time to time. During that period the school has been greatly improved, and ranks

to-day among the good American medical schools.

The University of Illinois, however, has never expended upon this school or its management or in rent for the use of the property, a single dollar from the state appropriations. It has been limited to the use of the fees paid by students. The claim may be fairly made that no better school, conducted on the basis of student fees alone, can be found in the country. The time has come, however, when no medical school can be maintained in accordance with modern standards, whose only support is derived from the payment of fees by students. Recognizing this fact, and unwilling to conduct an inferior school, the university has asked the legislature upon three different occasions for funds to put the school upon a proper basis. The legislature granted at one time the sum of \$389,000 for the purpose of providing an adequate plant for the use of the medical school. The governor, however, vetoed this bill. In answer to the last request from the university, the legislature granted (at the 47th Session) for the present biennium, the sum of \$60,000 per annum for the equipment, maintenance and extension of the college of medicine of the University of Illinois. This appropriation was lost by the recent decision of the Supreme Court that it was unconstitutional, owing to the fact that the provision in the bill making this appropriation had been amended in the conference committee without having been printed.

The university now renewes its request to the General Assembly for an appropriation for the equipment, maintenance and extension of its work in medicine and public health. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, however, has decided not to renew to the university the lease for the use of its present plant in the city of Chicago when it expires on June 30, 1912.

Owing to the fact that there is no other adequate plant in the city of Chicago which can be obtained for the use of a medical school, at a reasonable rental, the board of trustees of the university have been compelled to announce the closing of the medical

work in Chicago. They have decided to develop the medical work already begun at the site of the university in Urbana-Champaign.

To carry on this enterprise a special building is absolutely necessary, since there is no available space to house such work in the buildings now upon the campus, or in those authorized to be erected by the present legislature.

The trustees of the University of Illinois, therefore, have asked the general assembly to appropriate at its special session the sum of \$250,000 for the development of its work in public health and medicine at Urbana-Champaign. The greater part of this money will be used for the erection, furnishing and equipment of a medical building. It is proposed to organize those fundamental courses in medicine and public health which should be required by all schools of medicine, and which every physician, no matter what method of practise he may adopt, must be presumed to know, such as physiology, bacteriology, histology, anatomy, pathology and sanitation.

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#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

At the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, held in Washington on April 18, new members were elected as follows: R. W. Wood, professor of experimental physics at the Johns Hopkins University; Harry Fielding Reid, professor of geological physics at the Johns Hopkins University; David White, geologist, U. S. Geological Survey; Roland Thaxter, professor of cryptogamic botany at Harvard University; Chas. B. Davenport, director of the Station for Experimental Evolution, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.; W. M. Wheeler, professor of economic entomology at Harvard University; John J. Abel, professor of pharmacology at the Johns Hopkins University; S. J. Meltzer, head of the department of physiology and pharmacology of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

THE committee on policy of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held meetings at Washington on April 16 and 17. There were present Mr. Minot, chairman

of the committee; Mr. Pickering, president of the association; Mr. Woodward, treasurer; Mr. Howard, permanent secretary, and Messrs. Cattell, Humphreys and Noyes. Various questions were considered, more especially the division of the association into sections, the relation of the sections to the affiliated societies and the program for the Cleveland meeting.

AMONG the many victims of the terrible disaster to the *Titanic* on April 15, were the following members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science: Mr. Edgar J. Meyer, the well-known mining engineer of New York, who joined the association at the second Baltimore meeting in 1908. Colonel John Jacob Astor who, as is well-known, was greatly interested in mechanical and engineering problems, and who joined at the third New York meeting in 1906. Mr. Frank D. Millet, the well-known artist of Washington, New York and London, who joined at the same meeting as did Colonel Astor. Mr. Millet's interest in science was great and was intensified by his long association with the scientific men in the Cosmos Club of Washington. Dr. Howard, the permanent secretary of the association relates the following anecdote of Mr. Millet: At the time of the meeting of the International Congress of Zoology at Washington in 1907, following the Boston meeting, Dr. Howard was dining one night at the Cosmos Club with Geza Horvath, of the Natural History Museum of Budapest, and G. Severin, of the Natural History Museum of Brussels. As Millet entered the room, he was called over since his knowledge of foreign languages was great and he was much interested in the foreign visitors. He was introduced and at once saluted Horvath in excellent Hungarian; then turning to Severin, instead of speaking to him in French as one naturally would do to a visitor from Brussels, addressed him in Flemish, having, with his artistic eye, noted his apparent descent. Both foreigners were greatly charmed and became at once interested in the man and have always sent greetings to him in their later letters to Dr. Howard.